Top Ten Global Vulnerabilities – February 2022

The Australian Risk Policy Institute (ARPI) – convenor of the Global Risk Policy Network (GRPN) - brings you the Top Ten Global Vulnerabilities – defined as potential or possible societal, sovereign or strategic risks. ARPI has developed a new approach to the consideration of risk and is the author of Strategic Risk Policy® - Risk 4.0 – designed to achieve awareness and anticipation of events through network information, as information today resides in networks.

Strategic Risk Policy® involves leadership paradigm change from organisation-centric to network-centric thinking to be effective in today's transformative and disruptive world. Taking a landscape view, the aim is to protect against vulnerabilities, before risks arise but which are identifiable by applying Strategic Risk Policy®. Protecting against vulnerabilities encourages improvement and innovation, as well as reducing the number and severity of future risks or wicked problems.

Strategic Risk Policy® operates earlier in time and in 'a smarter way' than risk management which remains a reactive, linear business process that has not kept pace with time. Adjustment is required. Strategic Risk Policy® is the new frontline approach to risk.

1	Failure to recognise that information technology is the greatest risk to mankind in the history of the world.
2	Resilience against negatively-inspired closure of global meta-grids of interconnectedness and interdependence is regarded as inadequate.
3	Lack of awareness, anticipation and process in place to identify, prioritise and protect against global vulnerabilities and exposures.
4	Misunderstanding the intentions of nations and (unregulated) virtual nations hence the failure of globalisation in its current form to protect and promote sovereignty and sustainability.
5	'Someone' can and will fix anything that breaks and breakages will only occur in an orderly manner and in the same way and not at the same time around the world.
6	Unreality in practice of thinking that 'normal' will self-adjust and that things will continue as before.
7	Reliance on nations and virtual nations to operate in the global public interest.
8	Limitations of AI and slowness to understand a new systems theory of Intelligence Augmentation (IA) – beyond Artificial Intelligence (AI) - necessary to restore intelligence equilibrium.
9	Investment reluctance – people and money - to change from traditional approaches to consider and introduce new solutions required today.
10	Confusion exists between science and politics about the cause, effects and required actions or inactions concerning earth systems.